

District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cases, 18 short quart bottles, and 40 pint bottles of Bock Toa rheumatic remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Bock Toa Hong & Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24, 1932, from San Francisco, Calif., to Denver, Colo., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small portions of extracts of plant drugs, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Rheumatic remedy \* \* \* to be used for Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Pains."

On July 7 and August 1, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19859. Misbranding of Ru-Ma-Co herbal tonic. U. S. v. 24 Cartons of Ru-Ma-Co Herbal Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27977. I. S. No. 32853. S. No. 5989.)**

Examination of the drug product Ru-Ma-Co herbal tonic, involved in this action, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton label.

On April 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cartons of Ru-Ma-Co, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. D. Werst, from Portland, Oreg., on or about March 6, 1932, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including licorice and a laxative drug, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: "An aid in the restoration to normal action of the organs of circulation, assimilation and elimination. \* \* \* a majority of the ordinary ailments of mankind are due to the impairment of the functions of the liver and gall bladder, impoverishment of the blood, or disturbed glandular activity. Ru-Ma-Co helps to restore and maintain a normal balance in these vital processes of the body."

On July 30, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19860. Misbranding of Painallay. U. S. v. 54 Bottles of Painallay. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 27688. I. S. No. 44469. S. No. 5751.)**

Examination of the drug product Painallay, involved in this action, showed that the article would not produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label.

On January 25, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 bottles of the said Painallay, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article